

EXPLOSION IN WESTMINSTER

GOVERNMENT OFFICES DAMAGED.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OFFICES—MUCH DAMAGE DONE BUT NO ONE INJURED—ALARM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A heavy explosion occurred last evening in the Local Government Board Offices near the Houses of Parliament. The concussion was felt in the House of Commons and caused much alarm. The noise was heard a distance of several miles. At first it was thought that an explosion of gas had taken place, but later investigations indicated that either dynamite or gunpowder had been used in an attempt to blow up the Government offices. Much damage was done but no one was injured. An unsuccessful attempt was made Wednesday night to blow up the Local Government Board offices.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

WHAT THE OFFICIALS HAVE LEARNED—AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE TIMES OFFICE.

LONDON, March 15.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Local Government Board offices in Westminster at 9 o'clock to-night destroying much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons, and caused alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and the reporters' gallery. It being the dinner hour few members of the House were present in the Hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the Peers' gallery, and seemed alarmed. The speaker forthwith rang his bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one was injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of an eighty-ton gun.

Later, it is now believed that the explosion was caused by dynamite and that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up the Government offices. The explosion was heard at a distance of two or three miles. The officials think that it was caused by gunpowder or dynamite. The officers of the gas company declare that they can find no evidence that it was caused by gas. The force of the explosion shot large portions of the masonry across the street.

Last evening a canister containing explosive material was found behind the Times office, with it, it is rumored, a lighted fuse attached. The police are making an investigation.

LONDON, March 16.—The explosion was undoubtedly the work of Fenians. The adjacent streets are filled with myriads of fragments of glass and heavy plate glass is lying in heaps on the ground. A stone weighing 200 pounds was projected against the King Street Police Station, making a hole the size of a man's head. Nothing will be allowed to be touched until an inquiry is made to-day. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated until daylight. Five hundred constables are guarding the scene. The building has the appearance of having been bombarded. There is a deep trench, ten feet by three in dimensions, in one room, the floor of which has been literally ploughed. Two children who were sleeping in a house at the corner of King-st. were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, and their faces were badly cut. They were rescued and taken to the police station. Every pane of glass in the vicinity was shattered.

A man was arrested at midnight on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion. Sir William Harcourt has had a conference with the Chief of Police, at which several witnesses were examined. The concussion reached was that the explosion occurred inside a room and not from the outside of the building.

After the explosion the force of police at the Houses of Parliament was doubled. The Government offices and the residences of the Ministers are strongly guarded.

The Times attaches little importance to the explosion which occurred at its office. The canister contained only a small quantity of powder. It says: "An explosion at our office occurred at 7:45 o'clock on Wednesday evening, but the falling of the canister prevented any serious damage. There is reason to believe that two attempts of this kind were made by the same miscreants."

The Daily News says: "It is of course obvious that the explosion was the result of a premeditated design. We are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsels of O'Donovan Rossa. It is impossible not to connect the authors of this outrage with certain phases of Irish crime and the assassin press in America."

The Times says: "The Fenian answer to Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Land act has not been long delayed. We are in the presence of the first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out a policy of bringing the war into the heart of London."

WHAT WAS SAID IN THE COMMONS. LONDON, March 15.—The explosion being the subject of consideration in the House of Commons, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, said he did not think it would be right to say anything about the matter until an official inquiry had been made. He said he heard that an attempt had been made to blow up the Times office, but that no injury had been done.

COMMENTS OF PATRICK EGAN. NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE TO BE ATTACHED TO THE EXPLOSION.

A TRIBUNE reporter carried the news of the explosion last night to Patrick Egan, whom he found seated in the hall of the Grand Central Hotel, chatting with a little group of friends, including President Gallagher of the Parnell Land League, Mr. Meehan, of the Irish Nation, and John Devoy. While they were discussing the explosion, P. J. Sheridan joined the group.

"What do you think, gentlemen, of the attempt to blow up the British House of Commons?" asked the reporter.

"There is no people under the sun," said Mr. Egan, "so subject to panic as the English people. Here a common explosion—a gas-pipe, or something similar—occurs in a set of offices, as it might anywhere. But just because they are Government offices a cry is raised—'Oh, it is dynamite.' Later they turn it into 'Irish dynamite,' it is Ireland of course. I dare say if Mr. Sheridan had been there they would have put him down as connected with it."

"Do you suppose that Land League funds paid for this new outrage?"

A general laugh went around the group and then Mr. Egan said: "Why do they attach any political significance to it at all? If it were the House of Parliament, one might understand it. But these are merely the Government offices, which are at least 300 yards away, with a block of buildings

between. Now what politics can there be in an explosion of this kind?"

"Then you do not connect it with disturbances of any sort?"

"With our present information we can say or think nothing about it. No one discounts rumor; that is all, and I am inclined to think the first report of its being a mere explosion of gas the correct one."

HOW MR. EGAN SPENT YESTERDAY.

Changing the subject Mr. Egan stated that he had had visits during the evening from Hugh King, Treasurer of the National Land League of New-York; M. B. Holmes, president of the Land League of Hudson County; Charles Kelly, P. Moriarty, E. J. Rows, president of the Irish Confederation of America and others. Indeed Mr. Egan was kept busy yesterday receiving friends and opening and answering letters and telegrams which continued to arrive in large numbers. Among other letters was one received from Mrs. Parnell, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, which gave Mr. Egan peculiar pleasure. After spending the morning in correspondence Mr. Egan made several calls, visiting Mr. Meehan, of the Irish Nation, James Reddy, and the Irish World office. In the last-named office were a number of letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, and Mr. Egan answered a number of these communications, stating to the correspondents who requested him to appear in public that that would be impossible. About 4:30 o'clock he left the office and returned to his hotel preparatory to paying a visit to Mrs. Parnell at her house, No. 222 West Thirty-third street. Mr. Egan had been to the office before, and he referred to the visit as one he would never forget. He spent two hours chatting with the mother of the Irish leader, and after paying his respects to her, he returned to his hotel, where he received the news of the explosion. Mr. Egan will go to-day to Tarrytown to visit his cousin, the Rev. Father Egan, who is ill.

OTHER RECENT EXPLOSIONS.

During the year 1881 there were a number of attempts made to blow up or injure public buildings in England, but the conviction, in August, of two men for the attempt on the Liverpool Town Hall put a stop to such measures on the part of Irish agitators for a long time.

About the 14th of January, 1881, an attempt was made to blow up the armory of the Infantry Barracks at Salford, where the rifles of the volunteers were deposited. A meat store near the armory was blown to atoms, but no other damage was done. At midnight of March 16, 1881, policemen found in the recess of a window of the Private House, London, under the Lord Mayor's Palace, a box containing fifteen pounds of gunpowder. The box was wrapped in which the powder was wrapped was smoldering, and the fire had almost reached the end of a fuse leading into the box. An explosion would have occurred soon but for the discovery. During the night of May 5 a parcel of gunpowder was exploded under the walls of the Barracks at Chester. The damage was slight, and it was believed that some militiamen who had been punished were the perpetrators. On May 16 an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the Central Police Station at Liverpool by means of a tube containing dynamite or gunpowder.

On the 9th of June, 1881, an attempt was made to blow up the Town Hall at Liverpool by discharging a gas-pipe loaded with gunpowder, by means of a fuse, against a door. Only slight injury was done. Two men were arrested at the time and were tried for the crime and also the previous attempt on the police station. Early in August the two men, McGrath and McKevitt, were found guilty of carrying a dangerous weapon, and were sentenced to penal servitude for life and McKevitt to fifteen years. When they were arrested McGrath was found in the possession of connecting them with the Fenian Brotherhood. Both of them had returned to England from this country only a short time before the explosion.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH. HARTFORD, March 15.—The house of Hannah and Elizabeth Judson in East Hartford was burned this morning. Both women perished in the flames. The bodies were found in a bed, which had fallen into the cellar, in the ruins of the building. Suspicion prevails that the women may have been murdered. They lived alone.

WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

OCEAN PARK, N. J., March 15.—A small unoccupied house here, owned by Theodore Bennett, was set on fire by an unknown person last night and entirely destroyed.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., March 15.—There is no doubt that the new villa of William A. Street, of New-York, at Rumson Neck, was deliberately set on fire, as a man was seen running from the building just before the flames broke out.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—A fire last night east of the city limits of Baltimore County destroyed the phosphate works of Bowen & Mercer, with the contents, including 1,000 tons of phosphate, 100 tons of sulphur and 60 tons of acid. The damage is estimated at \$18,000. The fire was caused by a gas-pipe, and a small explosion of gas was also destroyed, with a loss of \$5,000.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Fire this morning damaged the factory of H. H. Hager & Co. to the amount of \$100,000, partly insured; also the Cincinnati Spring Works, \$100,000, fully insured.

A LIVELY SCENE AT A CONFLAGRATION.

A fire on the fourth floor of a five-story tenement, at No. 19 Mott-st., caused a loss of \$500 to the occupant, Aaron Goldstein. The building, which is owned by Solomon Ashheim, of No. 44 Bovey, was damaged to the amount of \$200. A sick man on one of the lower floors caused considerable trouble by his efforts to escape from the building. It required four men to hold him in bed. Among the numerous victims of the fire was Benjamin Lyach, of No. 111 Washington-st., who added to the excitement by attempting to settle a slight difficulty with Benjamin Hoffman, of No. 14 Bowery-st., by striking him in the back. Both men escaped with only a slight wound. His assailant was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

EVERYTHING DUE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, delivered an address upon the Democratic party before the Irving Hall General Committee, last evening. Sheriff Davidson introduced the speaker. Mr. Jones, in an address of an hour and a half, endeavored to show that the Democratic party had been the salvation of the country. Not an acre of land, he said, had been added to the territory of the United States, and not an important measure had been adopted, except through and by the aid of the Democratic party. In speaking of the South, Senator Jones said that it was a land of great resources and great future. Harmony prevailed between the white and colored people.

AID FOR A REVENUE REFORM CLUB.

A meeting was held last night at the house of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Hicks and Clark sts., Brooklyn, to discuss the work of the Revenue Reform Club of that city. The Rev. Mr. Beecher presided. In response about eighty persons were present. Among the guests were Congressman Henry W. Stocum, General H. C. King, E. V. Smalley, Alexander Forman, William Potts, William Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, W. W. Goodrich, David A. Wells, Felix Campbell, Captain Ambrose Snow, William Marshall, Horace E. Deming, John T. Howard and others. The Rev. Mr. Beecher, after welcoming the guests, made a short speech explanatory of the purpose of the club. It was designed, he said, to give prominence to the discussion of questions relating to the tariff laws. It had among its members protectionists, moderate protectionists, moderate free traders. Both sides were represented in the lectures that were given by the club.

Thomas G. Shearman was called upon by Mr. Beecher to give a history of some of the work of the club. He said that at the time of its formation little interest seemed to be felt in discussions relating to free trade and protection. Since the club was organized, however, in 1881, there had been a great increase in the interest expressed on the subject.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shearman's remarks, David A. Wells and Andrew McLean made free-trade speeches. Mr. Beecher then spoke of the necessity of assistance in prosecuting the work of the club, and three persons were

THE ACQUITTAL OF DUKES.

THE JURY HISSED IN THE STREETS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF CITIZENS CONDEMNED THE VERDICT.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., March 15.—The excitement to-day over the acquittal of Dukes is as intense as ever, but it is not manifested by such demonstrations as were made last night. The jurors when they appeared on the streets this morning were publicly hissed and hooted at from every corner. The people yelled at each juror appeared: "Tar and feather him," "Hit him with a brick," "Ride him on a rail," and other terms expressive of indignation and contempt. The jurors left town as soon as they could. Dukes has gone to the home of his mother in German township.

A meeting of the citizens of this place was held to-night in the School Hall to give expression to the public sentiment touching the acquittal of N. L. Dukes of the murder of Captain A. C. Nutt. The hall would not accommodate all who desired to attend. Every prominent citizen in the town was present. Captain John Biercer presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. N. P. Kerr, of the Methodist Church, C. H. Livingston, Mr. Biercer, and others. The Rev. Mr. Kerr, in his address, commended the impartiality of Judge Wilson, and the jury, and adjourned with three cheers for Dukes and the jury.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 15.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Uniontown, Penn., says: "Dukes's acquittal is the all-absorbing topic of conversation here to-day, and great indignation is expressed on all sides. People are coming in from all over the county to see the verdict, and to condemn it. It is reported that after the excited crowds left the streets at a late hour last night, he was taken out of the county jail by a party of men, and a petition signed by most of the lawyers of both political parties was presented to the Court to-day praying that Dukes be stricken from the bar."

A VESSEL SUNK AND BURNED.

EVANSTON, Ind., March 15.—The steamer Enquirer last night, about a mile above Lawport, came in collision with the Dory Cable, which was coming down the river, striking her just forward of the fire doors. The Dory Cable sank to the boiler deck in about four minutes, when she took fire in the ladies' cabin, and her upper works burned to the water's edge. Everybody on board escaped and were taken to Lawport by the Enquirer. It was the crossing of signals by the Enquirer that caused the accident. Captain John Adams, who came down from the wreck of the Cable on the steambark Eagle, says nothing was saved. The boat was first sighted by the Enquirer at 8 o'clock, and was seen by the underwriters' Company of Louisville. A negro tonster, William Jackson, is missing.

ACCIDENTS TO OTHER VESSELS. BOSTON, March 15.—The British bark Beattie, Captain Halden, from Montreal, arrived this morning. She reports that last night, about 30 miles south-west of the Boston Light Vessel, she was run down by the British steamer Spark, bound from Boston for Humber. P. R. After the collision the captain of the bark sailed the steamer to sea, and the Spark returned to the port of origin. The collision was the result of criminal carelessness on the part of the steamer.

THE BOSTON LIQUOR SUITS.

BOSTON, March 15.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day in the case of the United States against Goodrich H. Bush, of Westfield, indicted for illicit distilling, Judge Colt denied the motion to quash the indictment filed by General Butler, defendant's counsel. Governor Butler then entered a demurrer, the substance of which was that, although the defendant was guilty, the Government had compromised the case, and, therefore, could not try the prisoner on this charge. Assistant District Attorney Almy thereupon filed a replication containing an admission that a compromise was offered, but denying any acceptance of the offer of compromise. The Court overruled the demurrer. The Government claimed that this decision overthrew the defendant's claim that the case had been settled by compromise at Westfield. The Court first thought otherwise, but after a brief recess returned that decision and supported the Government's position. The Court granted an adjournment until to-morrow morning.

BODIES FOR MEDICAL COLLEGES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The trial of Dr. Forbes, demonstrator of anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, charged with being concerned in the operations of grave robbers, was continued to-day. Dr. D. Hayes Agnew testified that he was familiar with the names of the various colleges to which the reception of bodies. He said that it was not usual for the demonstrator of anatomy in the best colleges, where the business was being pursued legally, to inquire or take any notice of the source of the bodies. He said that he was generally brought in the night time to avoid giving offence to the public. The persons bringing them usually had keys to the college buildings, and he was furnished by undertakers, who brought them in secretly because they did not wish to injure their other business.

LARGE SODA-ASH WORKS TO BE BUILT.

WARSAW, N. Y., March 15.—John D. Wing, of New-York, representative of the English Soda-Ash Works, has today completed the purchase of the entire works, land and property of the Warsaw Salt Company. Thirty-two acres of additional land have also been purchased and paid for. The works are to be increased immediately, preparatory to the erection of the immense soda-ash works, which are to employ 1,000 men.

TELEGRAPH WIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—In City Councils this afternoon the ordinance to permit the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company to run its wires through this city, was amended so as to require the company to lay its wires underground in the built-up portions of the city. This is acceptable to the company. The Mayor has signified his intention to veto any bill granting the right to erect poles and wires in the streets.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.—BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED WHILE TRYING TO THAW POWER. WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 15.—John Brown, a miner, in the employ of the Lake Champlain Ice Company, at Minerva, N. Y., caused an explosion while thawing out power, this morning, and was instantly killed.

A COAL MINER BURNED TO DEATH. MAHANOA CITY, Penn., March 15.—John Mecker, a coal miner, was killed by a fire which broke out in the mine this morning. He was working in the mine when the fire broke out, and he was unable to escape. He was found dead in the mine.

BOSTON, March 15.—In the State Prison this morning George Mittank stabbed Henry Pike in the side and arm with a sharp knife. It is supposed that the two men were quarrelling over a woman. Pike's injuries are not fatal.

A WOMAN'S EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE. DENVER, Col., March 15.—A young woman named Trullio, living at Clinton street, recently gave birth to a child immediately choked it to death. She tells the story of the immaculate conception in her own words.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR IN COLORADO. DENVER, Col., March 15.—A shooting affair at White Oak today. The difficulty arose out of a quarrel between a black and a white man. The black man was killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—A Holdsworth, cashier of the bank of Hotchkiss & Holdsworth, Elizabeth, Ky., disappeared last evening. The amount of his deficiency is estimated at \$20,000.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

OXFORD DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE AGAIN.

THE FAVORITES IN THE BETTING BEATEN BY THREE LENGTHS.

LONDON, March 15.—The annual boat-race between crews from Cambridge and Oxford Universities took place on the Thames this afternoon, and was won by Oxford. The course was, as usual, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs. Crowds of spectators were along the banks of the Thames.

The boats started at 5:41 p. m. Cambridge had the Middlesex side of the river and Oxford the Surrey side. The weather was gloomy and cold. The water was smooth, there being little wind, and the tide was sluggish. The Oxford men had the best of an uneven start. They pulled a regular stroke of nearly 40 to the minute, and were almost clear of the Cambridge boat at Craven Steps, about six furlongs from the start. The Cambridge boat here deflected toward the Middlesex shore. The Oxford, at the end of the first mile, which they covered in 4:15, were two lengths ahead, and were rowing well together. Here darkness thickened and snow began to fall. The Cambridge men were splashing considerably by the time the Soap Works were reached. At Hammersmith Bridge, one and three-quarters miles from Putney, they were nine seconds behind the Oxford. At Chiswick Point, three-quarters of a mile distant, they were four lengths astern, but were going better. A violent hailstorm came on at this point. The Cambridge men were quickened by the hail, but when in Corners Reach it was evident that it was all over with the Oxford. The Oxford men were in the easiest of winners by three lengths.

The result of the race causes greater excitement than any previous race has, in consequence of the heavy betting on the Cambridge crew, who, at the start, were the favorites at 7 to 2. The defeat of a crew on which such odds were laid is unprecedented.

FORMER UNIVERSITY RACES.

The first Oxford-Cambridge boat race was rowed at Henley in 1829, and was won easily by Oxford. In 1836, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842 races were rowed from Westminster to Putney, Cambridge winning the first four and Oxford the last one. Since then all races have taken place on the Putney-Mortlake course, and have been rowed from Putney to Mortlake. The Cambridge crew won in 1843, 1846, 1856 and 1863, which were rowed from Mortlake to Putney. Outriggers were first used in the race of 1849; the present style of boats without keels in 1857; and sliding seats in 1873. The race of 1877 would probably have been won by the Oxford crew had not their boat caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading. The following table gives the details concerning all races rowed since 1842:

Year	Winning Crew	Winning Time	How Won
1842	Cambridge	23m. 30s.	34 seconds.
1843	Cambridge	22m. 05s.	2 lengths.
1846	Cambridge	22m. 08s.	Many lengths.
1849	Oxford	22m. 08s.	Four lengths.
1856	Oxford	21m. 36s.	2 seconds.
1863	Oxford	23m. 29s.	11 strokes.
1866	Cambridge	22m. 50s.	1/2 length.
1873	Oxford	22m. 34s.	35 seconds.
1877	Cambridge	21m. 23s.	22 seconds.
1880	Cambridge	23m. 40s.	Cambridge sank.
1886	Cambridge	22m. 08s.	1 length.
1891	Oxford	23m. 27s.	48 seconds.
1892	Oxford	23m. 40s.	42 seconds.
1893	Oxford	21m. 40s.	23 seconds.
1894	Oxford	22m. 48s.	15 seconds.
1897	Oxford	22m. 39s.	9 lengths.
1898	Oxford	22m. 04s.	13 lengths.
1899	Oxford	22m. 04s.	13 lengths.
1900	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1901	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1902	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1903	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1904	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1905	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1906	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1907	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1908	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1909	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.
1910	Cambridge	21m. 48s.	2 lengths.

Since the establishment of University races, therefore, there have been forty contests, of which Oxford has won twenty-two and Cambridge seventeen, and there has been one tie.

VARIOUS PHASES OF ANARCHISM.

PARIS, March 15.—Four anarchists, including two members of the press, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs for delivering seditious speeches. The Government have resolved to expel, upon the completion of their sentences, all the foreigners who were convicted of implication in the riots here. They are mostly Germans. The Government will prosecute the Anarchist organ.

Explosives have been found in the house of a man named Ponget, who has been arrested. It is expected that information touching the doings of Anarchists, more vital than any Louise Michel could furnish, will be obtained from him.

Fifteen Anarchists visited the office of the *Intransigent* and attempted to compel Henri Rochefort, the editor, to insert a note in his paper denouncing the arrest of the riot Friday as a slanderous. The police have since protected the premises, although M. Rochefort declined their services when proffered.

With regard to the proposed Socialistic meeting in the Champs de Mars on Sunday next, the Government has decided that, if the crowds refuse to disperse, three legal warnings will be given; if these warnings are not heeded, the rioters will be arrested.

THE COUNCIL OF METHODISTS.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., March 15.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today appointed a Board of Church Extension to serve for four years, with the Rev. S. K. Cox, of Washington, as president. Four preachers were admitted on trial. The net receipts of the Fair for the Institute, at Staunton, for the past year were \$7,350.

PLANNING TO BURN HIS BUILDING.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., March 15.—Andrew Madison, owner of a tenement-house which is occupied by two families with several children, was arrested to-night for planning to burn the building in order to obtain an insurance of \$10,000. He was found with a match and a box of matches, and a plan of the building, saturated with kerosene, were found under the stairs ready to ignite.

DEATH REFERRED TO PRISON LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—H. F. Crocker, a healthy, robust, committed suicide a day or two ago in the Grunberg (Tex.) Jail. He left a written paper stating that in Texas, in 1873, he killed three men and one woman, and he regretted he had not killed two more men who had injured him. He died without money or friends, and he preferred death to a life in prison.

THE TALLAHACHE RISING.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., March 15.—The Tallahatche River at Yazoo City on Saturday night was six feet below the record of 1882, while yesterday it was only seven inches below, owing at the rate of two inches a day. The swamps of Tallahatche and Yazoo being dry will absorb much water. There is serious apprehension of an overflow.

JULIUS MARCUS RELEASED.

PORTLAND, ORE., March 15.—Julius Marcus, the absconding New-York whiskey broker, was released yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, the Court deciding that the arrest had not been made according to due process of law.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION IN DAKOTA. YANKTON, DAK., March 15.—The ice went out and the river was opened to traffic here yesterday.

PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF MOBILE. MOBILE, Ala., March 15.—Albert C. Davner has been elected president of the Bank of Mobile, to succeed the late W. H. Pratt.

THE STEAMSHIP MARIPOSA LAUNCHED. PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The steamship Mariposa, built at the shipyard of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was successfully launched at Cramp's yard this morning.

PARDONED BY GOVERNOR CLEVELAND. ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Governor Cleveland has pardoned Paul Wheeler, now serving a sentence for forgery in the Auburn State Prison. Wheeler was formerly County Treasurer of Oneida.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE GENERAL DIAZ. ST. LOUIS, March 15.—President Diaz, of Mexico, and his party will arrive here to-morrow morning. An elaborate program for their entertainment has been prepared.

WOMEN GRADUATES IN MEDICINE. PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—At the annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the graduates of M. D. were conferred upon thirty-five women. One of those was from Paterson, N. J., who was graduated with the class of 1892. The remainder were from Pennsylvania and other States and Territories.

A DUEL THAT WAS NOT FOUGHT

STUDENTS RESORTING TO THE CODE.

HOW THE POLICE THWARTED WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN A BLOODLESS ENCOUNTER.

A novel scene was presented yesterday afternoon in the Yorkville Police Court. Five fashionably dressed young men, carrying light spring overcoats on their arms and holding in their hands silver-headed canes, were the prisoners at the bar. Their faces were smooth, save that now and then on one or two of them were to be seen slight indications of struggling muscles. They smiled at one another, chatted glibly, when Justice Power was not on the bench smoked cigarettes as unconcernedly as if they were in their own rooms instead of being at a bar of justice. On the Justice's desk lay two regular duelling pistols, two Remington revolvers and a box of cartridges. The revolvers were loaded, but the duelling pistols were empty. Justice Power looked first at the prisoners, then at the array of firearms before him, smiled, and went into an adjoining room to read up on the Penal Code. The prisoners took advantage of his absence to light their cigarettes. There were no spectators to present save the officers of the Court and several reporters.

THE JUSTICE RETURNED TO HIS SEAT.

When the Justice returned to his seat, and the order proper to a court-room had been restored, Police Captain Clinchy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, said that he and three detectives had arrested these five young men on information obtained from one Domingo Parrazo, a druggist, living at No. 301 Third-ave., who told the captain that the young men were going to fight a duel yesterday afternoon on Berria's Island in Long Island Sound. The young men were arrested at the Tenth-third street station of the Third Avenue elevated road on their way to the row-boats at the foot of One-hundred-and-tenth-st., which were to convey them to the place arranged for the duel. Captain Clinchy said that the principals were Robert Mahon, age twenty-one, a student in the Columbia Law School, living at No. 108 West Forty-fifth-st., and Charles V. Smith, age twenty, living at No. 318 West Twenty-third-st., and studying law in the office of Tremaine & Tyler, at No. 107 Broadway. Count John F. de Bellini, of Brazil, age twenty, a medical student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, living at No. 14 West Twenty-fourth-st., and the Marquis Matteo de Fajardo, of Porto Rico, age twenty, also a medical student, living at No. 118 East Twenty-sixth-st., were the seconds for Mahon, and Dr. Charles Cross, of No. 471 West Twenty-third-st., and William M. K. Olett, age twenty, a student in the Columbia Law School, living at No. 111 West Thirtieth-st., appeared as seconds for Smith. "All of these," said Captain Clinchy, "are present, your Honor, except one of the principals, Charles V. Smith, who has not yet been arrested."

THE ORIGIN OF THE QUARREL.

The cause of the duel and the arrangements therefor are as follows: About two weeks ago, the principals, Smith and Mahon, were seated with some mutual friends around a table at the restaurant known as the White Elephant, near Thirty-first-st. Smith is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi College fraternity, having joined the Manhattan